## SYNOPSIS OF HALICIINE. <br> BY CHARLES ROBERTSON, CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS.

In connection with the study of the pollination of flowers by insects, for several years and in several journals I have published notes on the local Halictinæ, with descriptions of new species and the missing sexes of some which were only known in one sex. This paper is intended to bring my results together in a brief form.

The so-called genus Halictus of authors seems to be altogether too heterogenous. I restore Lasioglossum and propose two other new genera. I think that the several genera must stand or fall together. The venation shows that Agapostemon and Augochlora are more closely related to Halictus, as here limited, than are Lasioglossum, Evylaeus and Chloralictus.

As regards the dull greenish or bluish species, the venation shows that $H$. fasciatus belongs to Halictus, as here limited, a conclusion which is supported by the form of the pubescent fasciæ. The rest fall into Chloralictus, Paralictus and Dialictus.

Memalictus, Ckll., holds the same relation to Evylaeus that Dialictus holds to Chloralictus. It is significant that these two genera are developed from forms in which the vein $\mathrm{III}_{5}$ is normally enfeebled.

Remarkably different from Andreninæ, this nervure is very constant in Halictine. I have found it wanting in one specimen of Chloralictus versatus and in one of Evylaeus cylindricus received from Pérez, of Bordeaux. I have one specimen of Oxystoglossa confusa with the vein $r m$ wanting in one wing, and another with veins $r m$ and III both wanting in one wing.

Oxystoglossa, Sm., has a definite type which, I judge from the description, belongs to the group having the hind spur finely serrate. The name is therefore used to designate that group.

In this paper vein $r m=$ the radio-medial cross-vein $=$ ist cubital nervure ; vein $\mathrm{II}_{5}=$ and cubital nervure; vein $\mathrm{IV}_{3}=$ ist recurrent nervure ; vein $a=$ the cross-vein element of the arculus $=$ the basal nervure ; cell $I I_{1+2}=$ the marginal cell ; cell $I I I_{5}=2$ nd submarginal cell ; cell III $_{4}=3$ rd submarginal cell ; "segment" refers to the abdomen ; "joint" refers to the antenna.

> Females.

Front wing with veins beyond $\mathrm{IV}_{3}$ obsolescent; cells $\mathrm{III}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{III}_{5}$ subequal

Front wing with veins beyond $\mathrm{IV}_{3}$ not obsolescent ; cell $\mathrm{III}_{4}$ at least nearly twice as long as $\mathrm{IH}_{5}$
. I.

1. Labrum flat, ciliate; cell $\mathrm{IH}_{5}$ much wider than long, usually less than $1 / 2$ as long as $1 I_{4}$; cell $1 I_{1+2}$ pointed on costa; vein $\mathrm{IV}_{3}$ near end of cell $\mathrm{III}_{5}$; metathorax usually strongly rugose; abdomen usually more or less red ; hind spur finely pectinate ; hind knee plate obsolete ; rima on segment 5 obsolete .Sphecodes.
Labrum at apex produced, laterally compressed, pectinate ; rima present
2. 
3. Black or dull greenish ; segments of abdomen with apical pubescent fascie ; cell $\mathrm{II}_{\mathrm{r}+2}$ subappendiculate ; vein $\mathrm{IV}_{3}$ beyond the middle or near end of cell $\mathrm{IH}_{5}$; hind knee plate lanceolate; vein $a$ rather suddenly bent at lower third

Halictus.
Bright golden green, at least the head and thorax; segments of abdomen with pubescent fasciæ basal or wanting 3.
3. Metathorax sharply truncate, the truncation circular, bordered by salient rim ; hind spur with three broad spines; hind knee plate obsolete ; cell $\mathrm{III}_{1+2}$ subappendiculate ; vein $\mathrm{IV}_{3}$ beyond middle of cell $\mathrm{HI}_{5}$......................................... Agapostemon.
Metathorax rounded posteriorly, at least above, the truncation, when evident, subquadrate

4. Hind spur with $4^{-6}$ long teeth ; cell $\mathrm{HI}_{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}}$ subappendiculate ; vein $\mathrm{IV}_{3}$ interstitial with $\mathrm{III}_{5}$, or entering cell $\mathrm{HI}_{4}$; vein $a$ rather strongly bent about the middle; hind knee plate obsolete Augochlora.
Hind spur finely serrate; cell $\left[1 I_{1+2}\right.$ usually pointed on costa; vein $\mathrm{IV}_{3}$ usually interstitial with $\mathrm{IH}_{5}$, rarely entering cell $\mathrm{IH}_{4}$; vein $a$ regularly arcuate; hind knee plate present, lanceolate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oxystoglossa.
5. Front wing with vein $\mathrm{II}_{5}$ not obsolescent; cell $\mathrm{HI}_{1+2}$ subappendiculate ; vein $\mathrm{IV}_{3}$ near end of cell $\mathrm{IH}_{5}$; hind spur finely serrate ; insect unusually smooth and opaque; segments $2-4$ with basal pubescent fascir. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lasioglossum.
Front wing with vein $\mathrm{IH}_{5}$ also obsolescent or absent; vein $\mathrm{IV}_{3}$ near end of cell $\mathrm{HI}_{5}$ or interstitial with vein $\mathrm{IH}_{5}$
6.
6. Black. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Evylaeus. Dull greenish or bluish, at least the head and thorax ; hind spur with 3-5 long teeth. 7.
7. Vein $\mathrm{II}_{5}$ wanting Dialictus.
Vein Ill $_{5}$ present8.
8. Apex of labrum prodiced, laterally compressed, pectinate; mandibles dentate ; cheek narrow Chloralictus.
Apex of labrum broadly rounded, flat, ciliate; mandibles simple ;cheeks and face broad; scopa, and rima of segment 5,obsoleteParalictus.
Males.
Segments with apical pubescent fasciæ; black or dull greenish Halictus.
Segments without apical pubescent fasciæ ..... I.

1. Head and thorax dull greenish or bluish. ..... 6.
Head and thorax bright golden green ..... 4.
Head and thorax black ..... 2.
2. Clypeus black, rather densely whitish pubescent ; cell II $_{5}$ usuallyabout $1 / 2$ as long as $\mathrm{IH}_{4}$; abdomen often more or lessred. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sphecodes.
Clypeus anteriorly with a yellowish mark, or black and thinlypubescent3.
3. Joint 4 a little shorter than $2+3$; cheek broad; metathorax rathersmooth; segments 2-4 with basal pubescent fascir. Lasioglossum.Joint 4 longer than $2+3$, or only a little longer than 3 ; those withbasal pubescent fascie always have the metathorax stronglyrugoseEvylaeus.
4. Abdomen black, with yellow bands Agapostemon.
Abdomen like the head and thorax ..... 5
5. Ventral segments $\mathrm{I}-3$ rigid, bright green, the others dark, retracted; tibiæ green; tarsi pale. Augochlora.
Ventral segments dark, except sometimes the middle ones, not rigidor retracted; tibiæ pale at least at base and apex . . Oxystoglossa.
6. Joint 4 hardly longer than 3 ; vein $\mathrm{III}_{5}$ absent. Dialictus.
Joint $4=2+3$, or nearly; vein III $_{5}$ present. ..... 7.
7. Clypeus convex Chloralictus.
Clypeus flat ParalictusHalictus, Latr.Females.
Dull greenish ; hind spur with 4 or 5 teeth ..... fasciatus.
Black, sometimes inclining to ferruginous ..... 1 .
8. Wings and legs ferruginous; hind spur finely serrate, with 12 ormore teeth... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . parallelus.
Wings and legs not ferruginous ; hind spur with about 6-8 teeth.. 2 .
9. Cheek beneath produced into a strong tooth or dentiform angle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .ligatus.
Cheek rounded .....  Lerouxii.Males.
Dull greenish; legs yellow ..... fusciatus.
Black .
10. Femora and wings yellow or ferruginous. parallelus.
Femora black2.
11. Flagellum black; mandibles usually black Lerouxii.
Flagellum beneath and middle of mandibles yellow ..... ligatus.
Agapostemon, Guérin. Females.
Abdomen black viridulus.Abdomen greenI.
12. Mesonotum with a distinct double punctuation Texamus.
Mesonotum without a distinct double punctuation ..... 2.
13. Metathorax strongly longitudinally rugose, without enclos-
ure radiatus.
Metathorax coarsely reticulated, a triangular space finely rugose splendens.
Males.
Aldomen with six yellow bands ..... 2.
Abdomen with five yellow bands ..... I.
14. Ventral segment 4 thin, entire, 6 with a median carina ..... viridulus.
Ventral segment 4 thickened, emarginate, margin depressed betweenthe gibbous sides........................................ . Texanus.2. Hind femora robust, their metatarsi carinate ; basal middle ofabdomen ferruginoussplendens.
Hind femora less robust, their metatarsi simple ; basal middle of
abdomen black, with a greenish tiuge ..... radiatus.
Augochlora, Sm
Segment 2 rather opaque, closely punctured, densely ciliate . fervida.
Segment 2 shining, sparsely punctured, hardly ciliate ..... viridula.
Oxystogloss.a, Sm. Females.
Sides of mesonotum not reticulated; cell $\mathrm{HII}_{1+2}$ subappen-diculatepura.

Sides of mesonotum reticulated ; cell $\mathrm{HII}_{1+2}$ pointed on costa . . . . . I.

1. Larger, greener; antennæ, tegulæ and legs darker . . . . . . . . . confusa.
Smaller, more brassy ; antennæ, tegulæ and legs paler. . . . . . similis.
Males.

Ventral segment 4 not emarginate, greenish. . . . . . . . . . . . . . pura.
Ventral segment 4 emarginate, not greenish...................... r.

1. Larger, greener ; antennæ, tegulæ and legs darker........ confusa.

Smaller, more brassy; antennæ, tegule and legs paler.... . . similis.
Lasioglossum, Curtis (Type Melitta xantliopus, Kby.). Females.
Metathorax sharply truncate, the posterior face with sharp edge. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . fuscipenne.
Metathorax rounded posteriorly, no distinct posterior face......... i.
I. Clypeus less produced ; mesonotum more shining ; metathorax more rugose, more shining, the edge more salient. . . . . . . . . . . . Forbesii.
Clypeus produced; mesonotum and metathorax smooth and opaque $\qquad$

## Males.

Face subquadrate ; apex of one mandible reaching base of the other ; tarsi dark
coriaceum.
Face narrowed below; apex of one mandible reaching the middle of the other; tarsi whitish.

Forbesii.
Evylaeus, gn. nov. (Type Halictus arcuatus, Rob.). Females.
Abdomen with pubescent fascir interrupted or wanting.......... 2 .
Abdomen with pubescent fasciæ continuous; metathorax coarsely rugose I.

1. Metathorax sharply truncate ; hind spur with long distinct teeth; segment I impunctate
truncatus.
Metathorax a little rounded behind; hind spur with teeth shorter, more oblique, less distinct ; segment i finely punctured...arcuatus.
2. Hind spur pectinate, with numerous fine, rather long, teeth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . pectinatus.
Hind spur with 4 or 5 distinct teeth. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 .
3. Metathorax without an enclosed space . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 .

Metathorax with an enclosed space. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.
4. Enclosure subtriangular; metathorax elsewhere densely pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . nelumbonis.
Enclosure semicircular ; metathorax bare or nearly so....pectoralis.
5. Segments $2-4$ with white pubescent patches on each side ..... quadrimaculatus.
Segments 2-4 without white pubescent patches ..... Foxii.
Males.
Antennæ long, joint 4 longer than $2+3$ ..... 3.
Antennæ short, joint 4 hardly longer than 3 ..... I.
I. Clypeus anteriorly, mandibles, knees and tarsi, whit- ish quadrimaculutus.
Clypeus anteriorly and the legs dark ..... 2.
2. Enclosure of metathorax semicircular pectoralis.
Enclosure triangular nelumbonis.
3. Metathorax finely rugose, apex gibbous, shining ; small...... Foxii. Metathorax coarsely rugose ; scutel subbilobed ; flagellum festooned; tarsi whitish ; larger ..... 4.
4. Segment I finely, distinctly, sparsely, punctured ; apical margins of segments narrowly pale testaceous. ..... arcuatus.
Segment r almost impunctate ; insect more slender, blacker, knees more whitish truncatus.
Chloralictus, gn. nov. (Type Halictus Cressonii, Rob.). Females.
Tegule not punctate ..... 2.
Tegulæ punctate .....

1. Metathorax sharply truncate, with a sharp edge; wing whit- ish . nymphcearum.
Metathorax hardly truncate, the edge blunt ..... tegularis.
2. Abdomen not metallic .....  6.
Abdomen greenish or bluish ..... 3.
3 Mesonotum shining, sparsely punctured; abdomen thinly pubescent; head hardly longer than broad ; check broad and rounded. ..... 5.
Mesonotum opaque, finely rugose, closely punctured; abdomendensely pubescent ; head distinctly longer than broad; cheeknarrow4. Wing and pubescence yellowish ; mesonotum brassy........pilosus.Wing and pubescence whitish; mesonotum pale greenish.. pruinosus.
3. Dark blue creruleus.
Brassy green sephyrus.
4. Mesonotum rather finely punctured ..... S.
Mesonotum rather coarsely punctured ..... 7.
5. Wing and nervures whitish ..... albipennis.
Wing and nervures ordinary Cressonii.
6. Head distinctly longer than broad; cheek narrow ; mesonotum quiteopaque with fine roughness, sparsely punctured, often a littlebrassy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . cereopsis, sp. nov.
Head hardly longer than broad ; cheek broad ..... 9.
7. Abdomen yellowish testaceous ..... testaceus.
Abdomen darker ..... 10.
8. Abdomen obovate ; segments 1-2 shining ; 3-5 darker, more opaque,with sparse closely-appressed hairs ; mesonotum shining, sparsely,finely, punctured; metathorax nearly smooth....sparsus, sp. nov.
Abdomen more oval, more densely pubescent, the hairs less appressed .....  11.
9. Disc of metathorax bordered by a raised line, especially later-allyIllinoensis.
Disc of metathorax not bordered by a raised line ..... 12.
10. Abdomen brown, segments 3-5 closely pubescent. .versatus, sp. nov.Abdomen more black, segments $3-5$ less pubescent13.
11. Raised lines of disc of metathorax not reaching the apex, the latterrounded . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .obscurus.
Raised lines of metathorax reaching apex, which is trun- cate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . smilacince.
Males.
Tegulæ not punctate ..... 2.
Tegulæ punctate ..... I.
12. Metathorax with semicircular enclosure; wing whitish.nymphearum.Metathorax without enclosure ; wing ordinary . . . . . . . . . . .tegularis.
13. Abdomen without greenish or bluish reflection ..... 7.
Abdomen greenish or bluish. ..... 3.
14. Mesonotum smooth and shining, finely and sparsely punctured ; headhardly longer than wide6.
Mesonotum finely rugose, opaque, closely punctured ..... 4.
15. Head a little longer than wide; clypeus without yellowish; thegreenish tinge of abdomen slight............... versatus, sp. nov.Head much longer than wide ; apex of clypeus usually yellowish;abdomen distinctly greenish5.
16. Pubescence above and nervures and stigma yellowish
Pubescence above and nervures and stigma whitish ...... pruinosus.
17. Dark blue . carulens.Greenish ; abdomen usually more or less testaceous........zephyrus.
18. Abdomen and tibiæ almost entirely testaceous zephyrus. Abdomen not testaceous; tibiæ black except often at base and apex ..... $\delta$.
19. Sides of metathorax and pleura distinctly punctured, the latterbeneath with a distinct fovea; mesonotum smooth, shining,coarsely punctured . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . foveolatus, sp. nov.
Sides of metathorax and pleura not distinctly punctured ..... 9.
20. Vein $\mathrm{III}_{5}$ and beyond almost obsolete ; head much longer thanwide; mesonotum finely rugose, opaque, sparsely, finely punc-tured ; antennæ short ; tarsi pale............ coreopsis, sp. nov.Vein III $_{5}$ and beyond ordinary ; head not, or hardly, longer thanwide10.
1o. Mesonotum finely punctured ..... 12.
Mesonotum coarsely punctured, shining ..... II.
II. Wing white, nervures and stigma white ..... albipennis.
Wing ordinary, nervures and stigma dark; metathorax coarselyreticulated, with a semicircular enclosure bordered by a sharpedge . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cressonii.
21. Mesonotum shining; head wider than thorax; metathorax at apex gibbous, smooth, shining ; nervures and stigma dark; abdomen subclavate, almost impunctate, usually darker towards apex; length $4 \mathrm{~mm} . .$. ................................ sparsus, sp. nov.
Mesonotum opaque ; abdomen hardly subclavate................. i3.
22. Abdomen bronze black, minutely punctured, bare impunctate apical margins of segments broad ; nervures and stigma dark . . obscurus.
Abdomen less black, distinctly punctured, bare impunctate apical margins of segments narrow, often pale testaceous; nervures and stigma pale: length, $4-6 \mathrm{~mm} . . . . . .$. .............ersutus, sp. nov. Paralictus, Rob. Females.
Cheek regularly rounded ; face narrowed below............. simplex.
Cheek with rounded angle below middle of eye; face narrowed below. platyparius.
Cheek with rounded angle a little above middle of eye ; face not narrowed below
.cephalicus.
